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FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Reflections relative to the Stock of the Bank of the United States, and to the National Funds.

ALTHOUGH *the debt of the United States* has been among the circumſtances, which have inclined the minds of individuals to the continuance of the union, yet it ſeems difficult to demonſtrate, that a public debt is ſo far a public bleſſing as to render the exiſtence of ſuch a demand upon a nation lucrative and deſirable in a pecuniary ſenſe. It is however certain, that it is actually profitable to a people to evince a real ability and a ſincere diſpoſition to diſcharge ſuch debts as they may have been obliged to contract. The advantages which a *trader (or a nation)* gains by a perfect credit, reſting upon his honeſty and ſolidity, need not be dwelt upon. It is happy for this country, that all its citizens perceive the advantages of the recent reſtoration of public and private credit, ariſing from *conſtitutions and laws* enforcing juſtice, baniſhing paper tenders and other violations of the rights of property, and inveſting the general government with powers better adapted to the attainment of national ſafety, order and proſperity. The impulſes to induſtry and economy, reſulting from a conviction that the payment of honeſt debts is no longer to be procraſtinated, and from the acquiſition of a government able and deſirous to preſerve to every man the fruits of his labour, have operated to produce unprecedented exports. Theſe abundant productions ſhipped to foreign markets, procure copious ſupplies of neceſſaries, and upon terms, generally ſpeaking, much more favorable to the conſumer than heretofore. The concurrence of theſe circumſtances has rendered our country and its buſineſs and public funds, more inviting to judicious and monied foreigners. One ſpecies of property after another has, and will continue to feel the ſpring given by their caſh, and the rich and cautious part of our citizens, who had under the former conſtitutions and laws too frequent occaſions to complain, have been tempted to bring their money once more into the buſineſs of the country. Theſe are the precious effects at home of *honeſt policy*. Abroad they are no leſs ſatisfactory and undeniable. Among the moſt wary people of Europe, loans have been negociated upon terms as favorable as thoſe which have been made for the moſt punctual, wealthy, and beſt accredited nations of the old world.

In this ſtate of things it would have been extraordinary if the funds of the United States, and of the inſtitutions connected with their affairs and commerce, had not riſen to their natural and intrinſic value.

Hence the riſe of the price at which our public debt has been ſold in the market, hence too the demand which has appeared for the ſtock of the bank of the United States. If theſe (and particularly the latter) have been ſuddenly and ſtrangely operated upon, it is partly owing to the quickneſs of action which ſudden tranſitions from diſtreſs and diſorder to great proſperity generally produce in nations and individuals. It is believed however, that the diſagreeable fluctuations which have taken place in a ſmall degree in regard to the debt, and ſo ſtrikingly in the caſe of the *Bank Script*, have been occaſioned at leaſt in part, by the want of the neceſſary knowledge among a very large number of the public creditors and ſtockholders. The intention of this paper is not to ſet a going any too lively movements on theſe ſubjects, fluctuations in which, are to be regretted on public and private conſiderations, but to contribute towards the prevention of them in future, by recalling or communicating relative facts, which are forgotten or unknown.

With reſpect to the Bank Script, it is remembered, that compariſons of the U. S. bank ſtock with that of the bank of England, have been made in detail and in figures, which placed *Script* at 315 dollars. Prudent men made large deductions from that price, becauſe it was known, that money is yet more valuable in America than in Europe; becauſe the certificate part of the bank ſtock is liable to be paid off in inſtallments, and becauſe our bank is not like that of England, a monopoly. Theſe conſiderations, however, ought not to have reduced it down to the prices, which were talked of, which will be ſatisfactorily manifeſted by adverting to the nature of the ſtock of the bank of England. The funds of that inſtitution are wholly made up of the *three* per cent. debt of Great Britain, and are as follows:

Purchaſed of the South Sea Company,		£. 4,000,000
On their original fund reduced in the year	1743,	3,200,000
For cancelling exchequer bills,	3d year Geo. 1ſt.	500,000
Annuities of the year	1714,	1,250,000
Do.	1719,	1,750,000
Do.	1746,	986,800
	Sterling,	£. 11.686,800

which includes the capital, being £. 10,780,000 ſterling, and a ſurplus undivided, of £. 906,800 ſterling. On the credit of this maſs of public paper, all of which is at only *three* per cent. tho lawful intereſt is at 5 per cent. do they depend in their operations; that is, *all their ſtock* is two per cent. *worſe* than money. On the other hand, *all the ſtock* of the bank of the United States is in *money*, or in public ſtock *better* than money, becauſe the intereſt is paid quarterly, and the price in the market is actually above par. What the exceſs beyond par for ſix per cent. ſtock ought to be, will not be conſidered here. It is not to be forgotten, that the bank of the United States may take *ſix* per cent. intereſt on its loans, and that the bank of England can only take *five* per cent. The ſtock of the American bank, as far as ſix-tenths, is in public debt yielding *twice* the rate of intereſt drawn on the public debt belonging to the Engliſh bank; ſo that five millions of the certificates of the bank of the United States (or *half* its ſtock) will produce to it as great a proportionate intereſt as if its whole funds were on an intereſt equal to the Engliſh certificates, and the intereſt of one million of ſix per cents. and the uſe of four millions of ſpecie, are left as *the ſuperior advantage to our inſtitution*. This *ſolid* and *undeniable* advantage has not been taken into any eſtimate that has been exhibited; and though it is not inſiſted that it ought to run *ſcript* up to 315 dollars, yet it proves it to be more valuable than has been generally ſuppoſed.

It is very intereſting to ſettle the opinion of the value of *the ſtocks*, or debt of the United States. Our loans abroad, which yield the foreign lender preciſely *five* per cent. prove that they might as well purchaſe at 24*ſ.* in the pound, were it not for the commiſſions and diſtance. But the European intereſt is only paid *annually*, and in America it is diſcharged *quarterly*. Again—the conſtitution and laws have given perfect ſecurity to private loans by citizens and foreigners—the ſubſcriptions to every bank in the United States are now filled, and other circumſtances promiſe the reduction of the cuſtomary intereſt. A reduction of an unit per cent. would add 16⅔ to the value of the ſix per cents. were they irredeemable. The intereſt of money on private contract is paid leſs punctually and with trouble, and cannot be demanded but *once* per annum—the dividends of the banks are paid *half yearly*, but the public funds give their owners the convenience and profit of *quarterly* payments. Four per cent. funds in Europe are worth about 100l. in their markets, which muſt by compariſon raiſe our ſix per cent. ſtocks in the eſtimation of foreigners. It is a very encouraging *new* circumſtance too, that by placing our debt on the public books, the injurious and alarming conſequences of counterfeits are done away. Further—if the ſix per cent. ſtocks are compared with ground rents, formerly ſold at 20 years purchaſe, though they were difficult to collect annually, and if we remember that in ſome parts of America money could not be eaſily placed in punctual hands at ſix per cent. and that, in one or two States, more than five per cent. could not have been obtained with good ſecurity and *quarterly* intereſt, we ſhall perceive that the ſix per cent. ſtock is an inviting object, even to our own citizens, and will not ſuffer on comparing it with the productiveneſs of matured real eſtate. The quality of *eaſy convertibility into caſh*, at any moment, muſt recommend it to the attention of the vigilant and enterpriſing capitaliſt.

It is really not deſired to renew by theſe obſervations the too lively feelings of the holders of the public debt or bank ſcript. The objects in view are to give relative facts, on which, in combination with other proper conſiderations, ſober-minded men may ground ſafe and fair calculations, and to prove to perſons whoſe feelings may have been pained at the appearances of ſporting in the funds and bank ſtock, that there are facts and circumſtances in extenuation and explanation of the events, many of ſome of which may have been forgotten or unknown. The public ſatisfaction, and the reputation and credit of the country in Europe may be promoted perhaps by explanations and remarks as candid and true as theſe are intended to be. By a perfect underſtanding of the ſubject, it is believed, that a greater degree of ſtability may be given to the ſeveral ſpecies of the national paper. To fix the debt at a ſteady value, is perhaps the moſt deſirable point in finance we have now to accompliſh; becauſe an immediate and certain conſequence will be, the frequent application of the funds in purchaſes, which will relieve the incumbered owners of real eſtate and benefit all others. In the mean time, it muſt yield them the greateſt ſatisfaction that the public credit has been regained, and ſupported without the impoſition of the ſmalleſt burden on their property. The riſe of the funds has already occaſioned money to be ſo plenty as to fill the ſeveral banks in Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This will prevent the further application of the private monies of foreigners and citizens in that way, which muſt now be applied to build houſes, improve farms, purchaſe lands in the ſettled and unſettled counties, or will be employed in loans to individuals. *A good mortgage law*, and *the ſubjecting of real eſtate to execution for debt*, in any State, wherein it is *ſo* liable, will make money plenty, and eaſily attainable on private ſecurity.

It is not difficult to create great accommodations to trade by means of the public debt. The new bank is a proof of it. A very copious ſtock has been created by it. The experiment is not new, having been ſucceſsfully tried in England and Ireland. The old bank of North America has virtually adopted the meaſure, by laying out one fifth of its capital in purchaſing the public debt. An inſurance company might eaſily be eſtabliſhed upon it, and they might extend their operations to very convenient loans on bottomry and reſpondentia. We pay heavy ſums for *inſurance*, and various kinds of mercantile *credit* to foreigners, who conſider it often as a favor. It is plain, that the more we can trade on our own funds and inſtitutions, the more freely we can operate and enterprize, and the better terms can we command in the credits we may afterwards incline to take abroad. We alſo perceive, that the debt and the money made by it can and will be applied to promote manufactures. The want of capital has, more than any thing elſe, hitherto impeded this branch of trade. A conſiderable fund is already ſubſcribed—the moſt precious European machinery is now made, or making by means of that fund—artiſans of very conſiderable talents from abroad are engaged, and a foundation is laid for a ſucceſsful exemplification of the powers and capacity of this country in the economizing and lucrative buſineſs of manufactures.

Let then the candid and ſerious take a careful view of the uſeful purpoſes to which the public funds of the United States may be applied—let thoſe who think that too much profit has ariſen to the purchaſers, remember, that the public pays not a dollar more on that account, and that the country is profiting of its credit at home and abroad—and above all, let ſerious monied men reflect, that during the time when prices were the moſt fluctuating the ability of the United States, the productiveneſs of the aſſigned revenues, and the proſperity of the country were as great as at any moment before, and conſequently that *the intrinſic value of the public debt and bank ſtock was as fixed and ſolid, as if no fluctuations had occurred.*

A FRIEND TO SOBER DEALING AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

FROM THE ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

HAVING accidentally heard that Dr. Parry, an ingenious phyſician at Bath, had diſcovered a method of ſuſpending madneſs for a ſhort time, we determined to mention it in our journal; but wiſhing, as far as in our power not to convey any intelligence to the public, but what is authentic, we wrote to Dr. Parry on the ſubject, and have received the following anſwer:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

SIR,

IT is now a year and an half, ſince, from circumſtances, of analogy, I diſcovered a method of ſuſpending, in many inſtances, mania, head ach, vertigo, convulſions and hyſterical complaints by a mechanical operation. The method I allude to is ſtopping, by means of the fingers or thumbs, one or both of the common trunks of the caroted * arteries. Where the paroxyſm is recent, this method generally ſucceeds almoſt inſtantaneouſly like magic, and the ſymptoms diſappear as long as the preſſure is continued, but, for the moſt part, immediately return as ſoon as it is removed. I cannot now relate to you all the conſequences of its operation: but I may obſerve, in general, that it has led me to a practice in the diſorders which I have mentioned, particularly thoſe called nervous, which is totally oppoſite to that commonly employed, and infinitely more ſucceſsful.

It is my intention to enlarge ſomething more on this ſubject in a paper which I mean to prepare, either for one of the medical ſocieties in London, or for one which ſome of my friends have lately inſtituted in Gloucesterſhire. But it would take a volume to relate all the facts which this diſcovery ſeems to explain, and the conſequences to which it leads. C. H. PARRY.

Bath, May 16, 1788.

* *Arteries, on each ſide of the neck, which ſerve to convey the blood from the heart to the brain.*

FROM THE BEE.

CONJECTURES ON TAXATION.

TAXES may be conſidered as a compoſition in lieu of perſonal ſervice, paid to the ſtate for the ſupport and equipment of thoſe who are conſtantly employed in the ſervice of the public, or furniſh the means for its protection.

It has been alleged, that certain impoſts are paid by particular orders of the people, without affecting the other claſſes of the community.

When we reflect however, on the dependence the different ranks of the people have upon each other, we can hardly conceive how one claſs can be affected, without affecting all the other claſſes.

We ought not to confound the advance, with the ultimate payment of the taxes; the one is obvious, the other may elude our obſervation.

When the circumſtances of a nation are proſperous, it is probable, that every additional tax is ultimately paid, by an increaſed produce of the labour of the induſtrious claſs of citizens.

If an additional tax is impoſed, in conſequence of an addition made to the number of the ſervants of the public, ſuch addition may diminiſh the number of productive labourers; but the diminiſhed number of labourers may be able to produce as much as the undiminiſhed did. Or if an additional tax be impoſed, in conſequence of a more ample proviſion made for the ſervants of the ſtate, the productive labourers may be able to increaſe the produce of the labour, as much as the increaſed proviſion made to the ſervants of the ſtate amounts to.

Such increaſe in the produce of labour, is not neceſſarily the reſult of an increaſed exertion in induſtry. As the different branches of induſtry are improved, the ſame actual exertion produces more than before ſuch improvement took place.

During the progreſſive ſtate of a nation therefore, taxes may be ſometimes increaſed, without much affecting the great body of the people.

Hence taxes with regard to the nation in general, when they are impoſed in conſequence of increaſing the ſervants of the ſtate, may in a certain degree be nominal only; for if ſuch addition is made from the idle and diſſipated, ſuch of theſe as have no fund, from which to defray their expences, are perhaps no greater tax upon the public when ſerving the ſtate, than they were before.

Taxes being advanced in money, if the value of money diminiſhes, additional taxes muſt be impoſed; and if ſuch additional taxes are only equivalent to the fall in the value of money, ſuch additional taxes will be no more than nominal.

When the circumſtances of a ſtate are ſtationary, as production and conſumption, or expenditure, are equal, every additional tax muſt be diſcharged, by a diminution of conſumption or expenditure.

In the declining ſtate of a nation, when produce is leſs than expenditure, additional taxes muſt be paid by the exportation of ſtock; in this caſe they will be doubly felt by the body of the people.

Induſtry by the exportation of ſtock will loſe a valuable inſtrument, and ſuffer by loſing the demand, which the ſtock, while remaining at home, made upon it.

Taxes then being ultimately paid, either by an increaſe of the produce of labour, a diminution of conſumption or expenditure, or by exporting ſtock, it does not appear, will be leſs felt by the body of the people, when advanced to the ſtate by an impoſt on wine, than by a duty upon candles.

Certain individuals will at all times have it in their power to free themſelves from the burden of taxes, by throwing their ſhare of it upon the ſhoulders of others. This depends not ſo much on their rank and ſituation, as on the demand for their labour, or for the uſe of their property.

The exemption therefore, that individuals may enjoy, from taxes, does not ſo much depend upon the mode by which it is advanced, as upon the circumſtances above mentioned.

Taxes being advanced in money, and in conſiderable ſums, the lower claſſes of the people not being poſſeſſed of money, cannot be ſubjected to the advance of taxes.

Hence poll taxes have been found oppreſſive; and ſuch taxes are obnoxious, becauſe they are too viſible. Taxes of this ſpecies will generallly be paid with reluctance, and in many caſes with difficulty; of this kind may be reckoned the window and houſe taxes. *(To be continued.)*

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

JACK AND THE DEACON.

An Anecdote in the Style of PETER PINDAR.

TWO ſons of Neptune, Jack and Will,
One Sunday's morn were walking,
On various ſubjects, this and that,
With much ſang froid were talking.

Per chance as near a houſe of prayer
They fearleſs urg'd their careleſs way,
The deacon of the church they met;
In robes bedizen'd for the day.

He bow'd, and thus the tars addreſs'd,
"Good ſirs, why paſs ye thus the time;
Surely you'd better walk with me;
Sport on this day is no ſmall crime:"

With all my heart, each tar reply'd,
And boldly with the man they ventur'd;
Who kindly led them to the houſe:
When on his courſe the parſon enter'd.

With prayer the ſolemn work begins,
A ſong of Zion next ſucceeds;
And here the deacon, riſing ſlow,
Gravely proclaims the pſalm and reads—

"*With Hyſop purge thy ſervant Lord*;"
Then tun'd aloud his vocal noſe;
But luckleſs man, behold! a tune,
That ſuited ill his verſe, he choſe:

Thrice he eſſay'd to ſound the line;
And thrice he hem'd to change his tone;
But vain, alas! prov'd each attempt;
The man now wiſh'd himſelf alone.

Jack, mov'd to pity, ſaw his friend's diſtreſs,
Nor could he long his ſummon'd feelings curb,
But riſing from his ſeat he loudly cry'd,
Deacon! for G—d's ſake try ſome other herb.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

Meſſrs. THOMAS & ANDREWS.

IN your laſt magazine, a lady under the ſignature of *Philenia* has favored the public with a beautiful and pathetic poem, on the loſs of the queſtion for the abolition of the *Slave Trade*, in the Britiſh Parliament. The concluding addreſs to thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters who ſupported the motion is particularly animated and ſtriking; but I muſt beg leave to correct a ſmall miſtake which Philenia has incurred in ſuppoſing Mr. Wilberforce, the leading advocate in this debate, to be a member of the ſociety of *friends*. This may probably have ariſen from the early, general, and indefatigable exertions of that ſociety in this cauſe of humanity, both in Europe and America. Mr. Wilberforce is a profeſſed member of the eſtabliſhed church, having received his education at St. John's college, in the univerſity of Cambridge. This truly philanthropic Senator has been Repreſentative in the Britiſh Parliament for the county of York, ſince the year 1784; and though poſſeſſed of a delicate and ſickly conſtitution, has devoted the moſt ardent and perſevering attention for ſeveral years to this common cauſe of juſtice and benevolence, the advocates for which, we hope, notwithſtanding their late defeat, will finally be crowned with ſucceſs.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Boſton, Auguſt 20, 1791.

THE OPINIONS OF STANISLAUS, *KING OF POLAND.*

WE ought to be more offended at exceſſive praiſes, than at invectives: Many would be more eſteemed, with a leſs profuſeneſs of their merit: It ſhould be laid out by meaſure, and only when wanted.

There is a dignity, which however exalted of itſelf, gives no rank; that reſulting from the character of a good man.

Shall we give over being virtuous to avoid the ſneers and machinations of envy? Where would the world be, ſhould the ſun withdraw his beams, that they might not dazzle weak eyes?

In moſt kinds of governments, man is made to conceive himſelf free, and really to be ſhackled.

Eſteem is more pleaſing than friendſhip, and even than affection; it captivates the heart effectually, and never makes the objects ungrateful.

Moſt parſimonious people are very good natured, continually amaſſing wealth for thoſe who wiſh them in the grave.

Some authors labour and poliſh their compoſitions to ſuch a degree, that all they publiſh is mere filings.

There is in the world a tribunal more to be feared, than thoſe of civil authority. This is inviſible, has neither officers, forms, nor enſigns; it is likewiſe univerſal and every where alike, and every one has a right to vote in it. In this court, the ſlave ſits in judgment on his maſter, and the ſubject paſſes ſentence on his ſovereign. It is compoſed of all good perſons, and they alone reſpect it; as, on the other hand, it is only the moſt hardened profligates, who make light of its decrees.

Natural manners ſilence the laws; and it is they by which Empires are raiſed or overthrown.

The greateſt pleaſure that can be done to a vain man, is not ſo much to praiſe him, as quietly to hear him praiſe himſelf.

EXTRACTS.

"A VERY ſenſible and good man, and an exemplary divine, once told me, that when he ſettled in the miniſtry, his pariſhioners would all with one accord, have it that he was an angel; a few years, he ſaid, convinced them of their error; and then, ſays he, they as univerſally agreed that I muſt be a devil. The truth was that this man was neither devil nor angel; but if viewed with an impartial eye, and his perfections and imperfections both conſidered, would have been found to be a very worthy man. Men in high ſtations in life are too often treated in this way. Sometimes they have too much merit aſcribed to them, but oftner too little: Envy is ever officious on theſe occaſions; people are apt to imagine when they ſee one riſing in the world, that he is riſing from their ruins; the applauſe given to a riſing character, ſeems to echo reproaches to them; they immediately ſet themſelves to work to retain their ſuppoſed merited importance; and as is always the caſe, with weak minds, they begin at the wrong end; inſtead of correcting their own faults, their whole time is devoted to hunting for foibles in the man of eminence, the object of their envy; and if, in him, they can diſcover blemiſhes, they are ſpread abroad as veils for their own."

"Friendſhip is a ſacred word, a holy thing; it never ſubſiſts but between good men, nor commences but by a mutual eſteem: It is kept up, not ſo much by a benefit received or conferred, as by a virtuous life. That which makes one friend aſſured of another, is the knowledge he has of his integrity. The ſureties he has for him, are his good diſpoſition, his truth and conſtancy, No friendſhip can ſubſiſt where there is cruelty, treachery, and injuſtice. When the wicked meet together, it is a conſpiracy, not a ſociety of friends. They cannot mutually aid, but are afraid of one another. They are not friends, but confederates in guilt."

"*Virtue to crown her fav'rites loves to try*
Some new, unbeaten paſſage to the ſky;
Where God a ſeat among the juſt ſhall give,
To thoſe who die for meriting to live!"—

Virtue and eminent abilities are ſo far from being a defence againſt the ſhafts of malice and envy, that they ſeem peculiarly expoſed to their attacks—the ſhadow is not a more conſtant attendant on the ſubſtance, than the ill wiſhes of the *worſt characters* on the *beſt*.—But every good man knows that this is a tax which he muſt pay for that ſublime pleaſure which reſults from conſcious rectitude.

The malignant boſom is conſtantly feeling a return of thoſe corroding ſenſations which harrow up its tortured imagination—its envenomed attacks recoil with redoubled force on itſelf—for, like Syſiphus, it is condemned to perpetual and unproductive exertions.

Happy is it for mankind that their natures are too verſatile for the conſtant and univerſal exerciſe of this baleful propenſity. The envious often find themſelves ſolitary beings—for in the revolutions of human affairs it conſtantly happens, that the public opinion does juſtice to innate probity and real abilities—

"*And tho' a late, a ſure reward ſucceeds.*"

RECIPE, FOR THE CURE OF WOUNDS FROM RUSTY NAILS, &c.

TAKE Turpentine and Soft Soap, equal quantities of each; mix them well together, and apply them on the wound, as a plaiſter, and they will extract the poiſon common thereto, and cure the wound, without any dangerous conſequences.

For contracted Joints, in caſes where the Legs or Arms have been kept many weeks in a bent poſition, and by that means the ſinews, tendons, &c. have become contracted.

TAKE the yolk of an egg, beat up with a tea-ſpoonful of clear water, and anoint the part three times a day; and in a week begin to extend the limb gradually. Four or five weeks will produce a great effect in ſupling the joint, and reſtore the loſt vigor. *Muſeum.*

LONDON, July 6.

THE firſt king of France was Pharamond, who at the head of a colony of Franks, attempted the conqueſt of that country, then called Gaul; and his ceremony of inauguration was that of being carried round his camp on a buckler.—This was in the year 420; and in 28 years afterwards, Merovious, who was the ſucceſſor of Clodio, the ſon of Pharamond, made himſelf maſter of Paris.

In 493, the Chriſtian religion began to flouriſh there; and Clovis, who married the King of Burgundy's daughter, was publickly anointed in Paris, by ſeveral Biſhops who came from Rheims. The ſtreets were hung with tapeſtry, and the oil poured on the King with a phial, which was announced to have been brought from Heaven by an angel in the ſhape of a dove. Some thouſands of the people were baptized at the ſame time.

It is thought the defence of the King and Queen of France will ſoften matters much in their favor: it is even conjectured that it was drawn up for them by connivance of the National Aſſembly, who are diſpoſed to act as favorably as circumſtances will admit, wiſely conſidering the danger of committing any act of violence againſt them.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 16.

There are half-joes in circulation which will deceive the niceſt obſervation, unleſs put into a ſcale, when their weight will be found not to exceed eight penny weights.

We find the following article in an Engliſh paper:—"From making a proper analyſis of the counterfeit guineas impreſſed with the date 1781, and which have been made to circulate in the country, it is found that they are compounded of platina and gold, and it is from the former that they have received a paliſh caſt, and the nicety of weight, without encreaſing the bulk, as platina is rather heavier than gold, and ſo refractory in the hotteſt fire, that it reſiſts all fuſion, except when melted with other metals. (This phenomenon of the mineral kingdom is found in Mexico and Peru, and conſiderable ſamples have been brought from the iſland of Jamaica.) The public ſhould therefore be extremely cautious in the examination of gold, as weight alone cannot admit of any poſſibility of detection."

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.

A number of public ſpirited gentlemen have determined to open a ſubſcription for a BANK, to be eſtabliſhed here, of 150,000 dollars, in 500 ſhares, of 300 dollars each, payable one half in ſilver or gold, and one half in the 6 per cent. and 3 per cent. funded debt of the United States, in equal parts—one quarter part of both ſpecie and paper to be paid on the 1ſt Monday of October next, and the other three quarters to be paid quarterly, viz. on the 1ſt Monday of January April and July next. The particular plan of the ſubſcription will be publiſhed in the next paper, and will be as ſimilar to the National Bank as may be. All therefore who wiſh to partake of ſimilar advantages and of the amazing profits on Bank Scripts, have this public notice, that they may prepare themſelves to attend at the Court-Houſe in Providence, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid 1ſt Monday of October next, when a Chairman will be appointed, to receive the number of ſhares each perſon may wiſh to ſubſcribe, in order, ſhould the ſubſcriptions exceed the propoſed 500 ſhares, that each claim may be proportionably reduced. 37½ dollars, being the firſt quarter, muſt be paid in ſpecie, and the ſame ſum in the above ſecurities, to each ſhare, into the hands of the Directors, which are then to be choſen, and the Bank to be put into immediate operation, to facilitate the fall buſineſs.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Federal Army, to the editor, dated Fort-Pitt Aug. 9, 1791.

"On Sunday laſt I arrived at this poſt with about 200 men, after a diſagreeable march of 700 miles. I found that all the troops had gone down the river, except 300 levies. Next week we embark for Fort Waſhington. The whole army will be about 4000, excluſive of the militia. Heaven grant us ſucceſs.

"About 12 miles from this place, I encamped laſt Saturday. I was curious to behold the place where Gen. BRADDOCK was defeated in 1755. With my two officers, and a man of this country acquainted with the ground, I marched about 4 miles to it, and we made ſuch obſervations as gave us ſatisfaction. The man who conducted us, led us to a tree which had a number of balls in it, and which had been felled about 25 years.—Mr. C. my Enſign, found a grape ſhot in one part of it, about 25 feet from the butt, which he cut out—and which, together with two pieces of Skull Bones which I picked up on the field, I ſend you, by the bearer, Lieut. SHERMAN. You will obſerve how the wood and iron are concreted. We reconnoitred the place at which he paſſed the river—it is called the Monongehala, nine miles from this place, that and the Alleghany river make the head of the Ohio. I give you this information and ſend the balls and bones, as I think it may amuſe you and my friends. I wiſh I had time to have been more particular, but you may rely on the fact—It was not made in a Printing or a Lawyer's office, nor in a barber's ſhop, but it was made on the ſpot, known by the name of Braddock's Fields. God bleſs you and all friends."

Extract of a letter from London, to the Editor of the Argus, dated July 6, 1791.

"There is a letter received from Mr. Chriſtie (author of a famous piece againſt Burke) dated at Paris, the 24th of June, which has this remarkable paſſage: "The conteſt will be now between the Royaliſts and Republicans; whichever conquer the form of government will be decided by. Spain is revolting. That nation has not yet had an example from a people whom they did not deem heretics in religion. They are now determined to follow Catholic example, and not be deemed heretics in the cauſe of civil liberty."

Gazette of the U.S. 1791

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 7.

France has had a moſt tremendous revolution.—Heads cut off and elevated on poles were as plenty there, at one time, as ſnow birds in December. Marquiſſes, Counts, Biſhops, Cardinals and Curates were levelled with a jerk.—England ſaw ſuch things with fear and trembling, and her chief engineer charged himſelf deeply, intending to ſink the whole nation at a ſhot.—He *went off* with little execution, as Paine and Prieſtly tell us, who have examined his ammunition, and find that it was wet and unfit for uſe, though it is expected, his laudable attempt will entitle him to a *lordſhip*. The French king and family, at an early ſtage of this conteſt, were made priſoners, and continued thus till a few days ago, when, fired with rage, he ſummoned all his fortitude, and with great preſence of mind, *jumpt into a coach with his dear little wife and run away*, and doubtleſs had been *running yet*, but a couple of yeomen arreſted his Majeſty and carried him back to Paris—No injury has happened, excepting that her majeſty *loſt a feather out of her cap*, and two *china jars* of damſons were broke all to pieces.

WINDHAM, (*Con.*) Sept. 3.

The Commiſſioners appointed to run a boundary line between the States of Maſſachuſetts and Rhode Iſland, we are informed have completed that important buſineſs.

Philadelphia, September 14.

By an arrival at New-York, Engliſh papers are received to the 20th July. They inform that all negociations for peace between Auſtria, Ruſſia and the Porte, were broken off.—That the Ruſſian army had croſſed the Danube under General Kutuſow, attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks.—That the exchange between London and Paris is at 27 per cent.—That the French refugees appear to be elated with the preſent poſture of affairs in France.—That the anniverſary of the French Revolution was celebrated by the Revolution Society at the Crown and Anchor. Lord Stanhope declining the chair, it was filled by Mr. Rous. A mob aſſembled, inſiſting on the liberation of Lord George Gordon to join in the celebration, but on the appearance of the military they diſperſed.——A report, which was credited, was in circulation, that a great riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th of July--and that nearly the whole of one ſtreet was burnt.——That a number of perſons having aſſembled at Birmingham to celebrate the above anniverſary, the mob had aſſembled before the Hotel where the meeting was held, and being exaſperated by accounts of the company's proceedings, that they had drank, *Deſtruction to the preſent Government--and the King's Head in a charger, &c.* broke into the Houſe, deſtroyed the windows, glaſſes, &c. pelted the individuals and obliged them to ſeek ſafety in flight. This was ſucceeded by a dreadful Riot, in which the houſes of Dr. Prieſtly, Mr. John Ryland, John Taylor, Eſq. Mr. Hutton, Mr. George Humphreys, William Ruſſell, Eſq. Moſley Hall, and Mr. Hawks, ſome diſſenting meeting houſes, and ſeveral houſes of diſſenters, were deſtroyed by fire. This riot continued from the 14th to the 17th July—and was if poſſible more alarming than that experienced in London in 1780. Great numbers of the rioters loſt their lives by being in the cellars of houſes, the walls of which fell in upon them. Dr. Prieſtly narrowly eſcaped with his life. By the intervention of the military tranquility was reſtored, but not until many lives were loſt on both ſides. [Further particulars of this diſtreſſing event ſhall appear in our next.]

A great fermentation appears to exiſt in France—the King and Queen continue confined. The King of Spain has written to the National Aſſembly, reſpecting the King, adviſing conciliatory meaſures—The Aſſembly voted this anſwer, "That as the French nation does not intend to meddle with the affairs of foreign powers, ſo foreign powers have no buſineſs to meddle with the affairs of the French nation."——The reſult of the report of the Committee of enquiry reſpecting the French King's flight, was, "*That there is no crime committed againſt the Conſtitution by the King; and if there was, ſtill the King's inviolability would not permit him to be tried.*" M. Bouille and his accomplices are impeached.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of the United States, at Madeira, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 19.

"The anniverſary of our political birth day was celebrated here at the houſe of the Conſul, John M. Pintard, Eſq. with due reſpect; at ſunriſe an elegant ſilk flag of the United States was diſplayed in front of the houſe; at three o'clock the maſters of all the American veſſels in port, nine in number partook of an entertainment provided by the Conſul—a band of muſick played during the time of dining, and fifteen toaſts adapted to the occaſion were drank, attended by the diſcharge of cannon; at ſunſet the company moved to the green in front of the houſe, when the colours were ſtruck under a diſcharge of fifteen guns.

"The Conſuls' Houſe is ſituated on an eminence in full view of the whole town---the celebration was therefore a very conſpicuous object---the natives of the iſland in general are very well diſpoſed towards the people of the United States---and I am firmly perſuaded that if our country continues to ſupport her character and credit ſhe will have the worthy of all countries, for friends; as to the envious and contracted of any nation, their friendſhip cannot be conſidered as an acquiſition. Our Conſul here poſſeſſes the genuine ſpirit of an American; the great events, that led to empire and independence ſuch as the brilliant ſtroke at Trenton, the capture of Burgoyne, Cornwallis, &c. are always noticed by him; and whenever any of our countrymen are in port, they are always invited to unite with him in the joy of the day—if none happen to be here--he hoiſts his flag and celebrates with his own family---in ſhort his countrymen are always welcome at his houſe, and he never appears ſo happy as when he has the pleaſure of their company. M. Pintard is now eſtabliſhed in buſineſs at this iſland, under his own firm; this circumſtance I was not acquainted with previous to my leaving the States, or I ſhould have applied to him; you may be aſſured that the commands of yourſelf, or any of your friends at this iſland entruſted to him, will be executed with fidelity ability and diſpatch."

A letter from a gentleman in Montreal, dated Auguſt 19, ſays: "Lord Dorcheſter ſailed for London yeſterday, and Prince Edward, the King's ſon arrived laſt week at Quebec."

Mr. Auguſtus Chriſtian George Elholm, lately arrived here from the Natches, on the Miſſiſippi, relates the following lamentable incident.——

"The brig Galgo, (Royal Packet) commanded by Joſeph Rodriga Cabſera, bound to the Havannah, with paſſengers, and partly loaded with lumber, ſailed from New-Orleans the 21ſt of June laſt, and overſet the 23d at 5 o'clock in the morning, 40 leagues S. of Penſacola, wherein 8 perſons inſtantaneouſly periſhed; in which number were a Spaniſh lady (Mrs. Palao, diſtinguiſhed by a ſucceſsful parental care of a reſpectable raiſed family of both ſexes) and her grand daughter, about 6 years of age,—who were, with ſeveral others, in the cabin at the time of the cataſtrophe! From whence lieut. Martini Palao (ſon of the deceaſed lady) and himſelf (the ſaid Mr. Elholm) ſaved themſelves with great difficulty, by getting out through the water at the door, and with the aſſiſtance of the rigging, joined the ſurvivors on the ſide of the veſſel.

"When the party, for about the ſpace of four hours, conceiving every moment the laſt, had ſuſtained the violence of the waves, in a boiſterous ſtorm, rain, and thunder, amidſt the dreadful ſcene of floating deceaſed friends; (for the partition between the cabin and the main deck, was at this time deſtroyed by the irreſiſtable force of the ſea, and conſequently every thing waſhed out) the maſts at once gave way at the deck, and cleared the wreck by the agitation of the ſea, which gave liberty to the hull to right it ſo as to admit the crew to enter the higheſt ſide of the quarter-deck; in which ſituation, filled with water, and loaded with green lumber, ſhe at beſt floated very deep, and in conſequence of her pitching, but ſeldom above water.

"In about 55 hours after this diſaſtrous event the wind and waves fortunately abated, which afforded an opportunity to kindle a fire with a flint and ſteel, which a peculiar circumſtance had preſerved. Night now coming on, the people fatigued and exhauſted by the want of freſh water, &c. found means to tie themſelves on the higheſt places on the hull, to indulge in ſome degree a requiſite repoſe, ſecuredly from the dangerous waſhing of the ocean; firſt eſtabliſhing a watch by turns to keep up the light, in hopes to draw attention, if any veſſel ſhould, by the will of Providence, be directed that way, which had the wiſhed for effect—for the friendly and humane Capt. Dolhonde, commanding the Amiable Maria, from New-Orleans, the enſuing night perceiving the fire which was kept up, and governed by a humane diſpoſition, which on the occaſion acquired the praiſes of all good men, altered his courſe to enquire whether a light not commonly ſeen on veſſels that diſtance from land, might not be a ſignal of a people in diſtreſs; and thus came to their relief about two o'clock in the morning, and ſeventy hours after their ſhipwreck.

"He had plenty of proviſions neceſſary for their recovery, which he imparted with no leſs attention than as noted liberality; and the 6th of July landed them (19 in number) on the iſland of Cuba, 5 miles to windward of the Havannah, from whence they proceeded to the town."

A Senator to complete the repreſentation of this State, in the Senate of the United States, tho long ſince wanted, has not been choſen, becauſe the two Houſes of our Legiſlature, could not agree upon the mode which was to be followed in making the appointment. The Senate wiſh the appointment made by a *concurrent* vote of both houſes; and the other Branch contend, that it ought to be by the *joint* vote of the members of both Houſes, in one body met. In endeavoring to determine this important queſtion, much time has been unneceſſarily ſpent, in conſidering the expediency of each mode; unneceſſarily, becauſe the mode is pointed out by the Conſtitution of the United States: There would be room for doubt and debate, if the proviſions of the conſtitution were not poſitive in this particular, and if the mode could be deduced only by conſtruction from the words of the Conſtitution; but this is not the caſe. The letter of the Conſtitution ſpeaks thus: "The Senate of the "United States ſhall be compoſed of two Sena-"tors from each State, *choſen by the* LEGISLA-"TURE *thereof*, &c." Now our State Conſtitution as expreſsly ſays, that the *legiſlative power of this Commonwealth, ſhall be veſted in* TWO *Houſes, a Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives*: So that it appears clearly, by the Conſtitution of the United States, that the appointment of a Senator, muſt be a Legiſlative act of the State, and the Legiſlature of this State, by its conſtitution, conſiſts of two houſes; without diſpute, tho ever ſo inexpedient, the Senator muſt hold his appointment by a *concurrent* vote. A queſtion here ariſes, whether this vote muſt not be qualified by the approbation of the Governor, as an article of the State Conſtitution expreſsly declares, "that every order, reſolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houſes may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Governor, or, being diſapproved, &c." The queſtion, indeed, is anſwered by the words of the conſtitution, the letter of which ſpeaks alſo poſitively here—it muſt be ſolved, without heſitation, in the affirmative.

Daily Adv.

At the preſent moment there is a truly laudable ſpirit of enterprize and improvement extant among the citizens of the United States. The improvement of our inland navigation is a ſubject that engroſſes the attention of public bodies, and individuals in various parts of the union. Nature has performed her part moſt amply in furniſhing our country with natural, exhauſtleſs reſervoirs, and rivers that interſect the country in innumerable directions. What remains then but that Art ſhould compleat her generous intentions?

Almoſt infinitely leſs labor and expence than has been employed on a ſingle canal in Great-Britain, would in ſome of theſe ſtates unite rivers, that would open an interior intercourſe, the advantages of which cannot be eſtimated.

The plan ſaid to be now proſecuting in North-Carolina for uniting that ſtate with Virginia, by an interior water communication, is a noble undertaking. The proviſion made by this Commonwealth for improvements in the roads, and clearing obſtructions in its numerous rivers, evinces a ſpirit of enterprize and patriotiſm highly honorary to the Government. In other parts of the Union a ſimilar diſpoſition is apparent; and it may not be too ſanguine to ſuppoſe, that the period will arrive when thoſe immenſe bodies of water which form the internal ſeas of the United States, and which from their elevated ſituations appear calculated for the purpoſe, may by art and labour be made locks or ſources of canals, that ſhall waft the produce of our country from the Lake of the Woods to the Atlantic.

There are ſeveral projects now on foot in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts for improving their navigation. The account recently publiſhed of a ſurvey in the diſtrict of Maine, ſhews that our country is ſuſceptible of improvements which have hitherto eſcaped obſervation, but which the preſent happy period ſeems deſtined to bring to view, attended with circumſtances that flaſh conviction of their feaſibility on the mind of the moſt curſory enquirer. We are informed that the reſult of the ſurvey lately undertaken and executed at the inſtance of the Secretary at War, reſpecting the practicability of opening an internal water communication from Connecticut river, with ſome of the rivers in the neighbourhood of Boſton, preſents no obſtacles that may not be ſurmounted by an expence, which would be abundantly re-imburſed by the advantages which would accrue to the public from compleating the buſineſs.

The deſign of fixing the Manufactories, about to be eſtabliſhed, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, muſt meet the approbation of all who are friends to the Union, peace and good underſtanding of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York—The inhabitants of theſe places will be intereſted in this patriotic undertaking—their mutual convenience and accommodation ought therefore to be conſidered. The ſtate of New-Jerſey will derive very eſſential local advantages from the circumſtance—ſhe will ſhortly ſee a large manufacturing town riſing up in the midſt of the ſtate, which, while it ſerves to cement theſe two great cities, will ideally diminiſh their diſtance from each other.

MR. FENNO,

THE *general* reflections contained in the extracts from the North-Carolina Gazette, publiſhed in your laſt paper, like all other indiſcriminate charges on collective bodies, or aggregate deſcriptions of perſons, cannot be founded in truth. That a practice ſo hoſtile to the commercial or moral character of the people as that of attempts at counterfeiting the hand writing of others, ſhould be almoſt univerſally prevalent among the youth of North-Carolina, is a monſtrous and abſurd ſuppoſition, and carries a refutation on its very ſurface.

I doubt not this malignant charge will be properly noticed—and ſhould not be at all ſurprized to find that it originated with ſome diſappointed ſpeculator, who has ſuffered by purchaſing counterfeit paper.

A. B.

ON PUBLIC PRAISE.

——"O breath of Public Praiſe,
"Short-liv'd and vain! oft gain'd without deſert,
"As often loſt unmerited:—thou firſt begin'ſt with love
"Enthuſiaſtic, madneſs of affection: then
"(Bounding o'er moderation and o'er reaſon)
"Thou turn'ſt to hate as cauſeleſs and as fierce."

Died on the firſt inſt. at Lanſingburgh, in the ſtate of New-York, Mr. HUGH BOYLE, late of this city, merchant, in the 34th year of his age.

Benevolence formed the moſt conſpicuous trait in the character of Mr. Boyle. He was emphatically the friend of man. His virtues and abilities will cauſe his death to be long regretted by a numerous and highly reſpectable acquaintance. His journey to the North-River was for the purpoſe of purchaſing a houſe and farm, as a retreat for his aged parents, who are ſhortly expected to arrive in this country from Ireland. Having accompliſhed his deſign, he was taken with an inflamatory fever, which carried him off in a few days.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Union, Reſida,	Liſbon
Sally, King,	Hull
Fair American, Lee,	Amſterdam
Barque Harmond, Thomas,	Jamaica
Brig Mars, Longford,	Oporto
Scipio, Brook-la-bank,	ditto
Adventure, Brice,	Grenada

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/6 21/ pr. £.	105	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	par	
Indents	12/	60	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/		
Bank Subſcriptions,		140	Dollars.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

NEW CONSTITUTION
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF POLAND, &c. &c.
(CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE V.
Form of Government, of the Definition of Public Powers.

ALL power in civil ſociety ſhall be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preſervation and integrity of the ſtate, the civil liberty and the good order of ſociety, on an equal ſcale, and on a laſting foundation. Three diſtinct powers ſhall compoſe the government of the Poliſh nation, according to the preſent conſtitution, viz.

1ſt. *Legiſlative* power in the States aſſembled.

2d. *Executive* power in the King and the Council of Inſpection.

3d. *Judicial* power in juriſdictions exiſting, or to be eſtabliſhed.

ARTICLE VI.
The Diet, or the Legiſlative Power.

The Diet, or the Aſſembly of States, ſhall be divided into two Houſes, viz. the Houſe of Nuncios, or Deputies, and the Houſe of Senate, where the King is to preſide. The former being the repreſentative and central point of ſupreme national authority, ſhall poſſeſs the pre eminence in the legiſlature; therefore all bills are to be decided firſt in this Houſe.

1ſt. *All general laws*, viz. conſtitutional, civil, criminal, and perpetual taxes; concerning which matters, the King is to iſſue his propoſitions by the circular letters ſent before the Dietines to every palatinate and to every diſtrict for deliberation, which coming before the Houſe with the opinion expreſſed in the inſtructions given to their repreſentatives, ſhall be taken the firſt for deciſion.

2d. *Particular Laws*, viz. temporal taxes; regulations of the mint; contracting public debts; creating nobles, and other caſual recompences; reparation of public expences, both ordinary and extraordinary; concerning war; peace; ratification of treaties, both political and commercial; all diplomatic acts and conventions relative to the laws of nations; examining and acquitting different executive departments, and ſimilar ſubjects ariſing from the accidental exigencies and circumſtances of the ſtate, in which the propoſitions, coming directly from the Throne into the Houſe of Nuncios, are to have preference in diſcuſſion before the private bills.

In regard to the Houſe of Senate, it is to conſiſt of Biſhops, Palatines, Caſtellans and Miniſters, under the Preſidency of the King, who ſhall have but one vote, and the caſting voice in caſe of parity, which he may give either perſonally, or by a meſſage to the Houſe. Its power and duty ſhall be,

1ſt. *Every general law* that paſſes formally thro the Houſe of Nuncios, is to be ſent immediately to this, which is either accepted, or ſuſpended till farther national deliberation, by a majority of votes, as preſcribed by law. If accepted, it becomes a law in all its force; if ſuſpended, it ſhall be reſumed at the next Diet: and if it is then agreed to again by the Houſe of Nuncios, the Senate muſt ſubmit to it.

2d. *Every particular law* or ſtatute of the Diet in matters above ſpecified, as ſoon as it has been determined by the Houſe of Nuncios, and ſent up to the Senate, the votes of both Houſes ſhall be jointly computed, and the majority, as deſcribed by law, ſhall be conſidered as a decree and the will of the nation.

Thoſe Senators and Miniſters who, from their ſhare in executive power, are accountable to the Republic, cannot have an active voice in the Diet, but may be preſent in order to give neceſſary explanations to the States.

Theſe ordinary Legiſlative Diets ſhall have their uninterrupted exiſtence, and be always ready to meet; renewable every two years. The length of ſeſſions ſhall be determined by the law concerning Diets. If convened out of ordinary ſeſſion upon ſome urgent occaſion, they ſhall only deliberate on the ſubject which occaſioned ſuch a call, or on circumſtances which may ariſe out of it.

No law or ſtatute enacted by ſuch ordinary Diet, can be altered or annulled by the ſame.

The complement of the Diet ſhall be compoſed of the number of perſons in both Houſes, to be determined hereafter.

The law concerning the Dietines, or primary elections, as eſtabliſhed by the preſent Diet, ſhall be regarded as a moſt eſſential foundation of civil liberty.

The majority of votes ſhall decide every thing, and every where; therefore we aboliſh, and utterly annihilate, *liberum veto*, all ſorts of confederacies and confederate Diets, as contrary to the ſpirit of the preſent conſtitution, as undermining the government, and as being ruinous to ſociety.

Willing to prevent, on one hand, violent and frequent changes in the national conſtitution, yet conſidering, on the other, the neceſſity of perfecting it, after experiencing its effects on public proſperity, we determine the period of every 25 years for an Extraordinary Conſtitutional Diet, to be held purpoſely for the reviſion and ſuch alterations of the conſtitution as may be found requiſite; which Diet ſhall be circumſcribed by a ſeparate law hereafter.

(To be continued.)

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED,

The ANNUAL REGISTER,
AND
POLITICAL REPOSITORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Will ſpeedily be commenced by the Subſcriber, in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

This work will contain a hiſtory of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of CONGRESS, from the beginning of the ſeſſion which will commence in October next.

Secondly—STATE PAPERS.

Under this head, will be compriſed the Reports and Statements of the executive officers of government, including thoſe which have already been made, official correſpondence with foreign powers, &c.

Thirdly—THE STATE OF THE UNION,

This important article will ſhow our ſituation with regard to foreign nations, by adverting to treaties, whether concluded or pending, hoſtilities, and commercial intercourſe. It will alſo give a comprehenſive view of the internal ſyſtem; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed veſſels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c. national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and puniſhments, bankruptcies, &c. general progreſs of the arts and ſciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or ſtate legiſlatures; general manners and cuſtoms; and finally, the complexion of political ſentiments, as it may be ſeen in public prints, proceedings of the ſeveral governments, popular tranquility, or diſcontent.

Fourthly—IMPROVEMENTS,
In every profeſſion, art, and ſcience.

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On the increaſe and decreaſe of diſeaſes, &c.

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Particularly that of America.

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Which may be thought worthy of being preſerved from oblivion, on philoſophical, hiſtorical, biographical, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and other ſubjects, calculated to amuſe the mind, or advance the beſt intereſts of ſociety.

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American only; to which will be added, a liſt of new European publications, indicating ſuch as may be deemed particularly valuable in this country.

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Of the moſt intereſting events of each year, ſelected from the various newſpapers, and methodically arranged.

☞ To the hiſtory of the proceedings and debates of Congreſs, in the firſt volume of this work, will be prefixed the Conſtitution of the United States of America, together with a ſketch of the proceedings, and the names of the members, of the firſt Congreſs aſſembled under the auſpices of the conſtitution.

Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, and POLITICAL REPOSITORY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, will contain at leaſt 500 pages, octavo, and be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, equal to that with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been ſubmitted to the conſideration of ſome of the firſt characters in America, whoſe ſentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking. The firſt volume will be publiſhed in the ſpring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as poſſible, and truly honorable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or tranſmitted to him by poſt, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this aſſiſtance from Artiſts, Men of Learning, Philoſophers, and Stateſmen, as they muſt be impreſſed with adequate ideas of the extreme utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen who may incline to patronize this publication, are requeſted to forward their names to Meſſrs. Thomas & Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, Eſq. Providence; Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Meſſrs. Goddard & Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, Eſq. Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleſton; or to

ANDREW BROWN,
Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1791. in the city of Philadelphia.

*** Subſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed to the work.

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PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.
March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled.* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

LOUISIANA.

ALL thoſe perſons who have an inclination to ſettle on the rich lands of the Miſiſſippi, can have a paſſage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each ſingle man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee ſimple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the numberof his family. For further particulars, enquire of Meſſrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791. [6t]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,
BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.
CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.
NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				

25000 Tickets.

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

CHILDS AND SWAINE
Have now in the Preſs, and in a few days will publiſh
In a handſome Volume OCTAVO,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF]
THE
L A W S
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.

With a COMPLETE INDEX.

This volume will compriſe the Federal Conſtitution, the Acts of the three Seſſions of the Firſt Congreſs, and the Treaties:—alſo, the Declation of Independence, and ſundry Reſolves and Ordinances of Congreſs under the Confederation.

New-York, Auguſt 3.

Her Moſt Faithful Majeſty's Conſul-General to the United States, publiſhes the following EXTRACT from the Inſtructions ſent him by the Royal Board of Trade at LISBON, for the information of thoſe whom it may concern:—

ALL Mercantile Contracts, Policies of Inſurance, Proteſts, or other Documents, which are to be given in evidence in Courts of Juſtice, or out thereof, ſhall be authenticated by the Conſuls, and ſealed with the royal arms of the reſpective Conſulate, which her Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the Conſuls to affix to papers relating to their office; without which no credit ſhall be given thereunto in Courts of Juſtice, or otherwiſe.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.